



All the Parisian Tendencies and Fur Fashions

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Furnishers to the Best Dressed Women

Parisian Tendencies in Fur Fashions

to widen out over the shoulders in the high style novelty. This is often made of bands of fur connected by a flexible fabric, that scarcely shows even when the scarf is at its widest.

Seal has had great vogue in long coats for two years in Paris. It is not a very becoming fur, however, and Parisiennes prefer the fluffy furs. Fancy linings are used in many of the fur coats, and all are made with a collar that can be rolled high about the throat, if desired. One novelty on the fur coats at one house is a collar that can be buttoned on or left off so that a contrasting small fur neck piece can be worn with a muf matching the neck piece. Fur is used cleverly for half linings in huge motor coats of wool cloakings, producing a garment that is warm enough for motoring or driving, yet less

clumsy than the full fur lining. These coats have a huge fur collar in shawl shape, and sometimes cuffs of fur often in contrast to the fur lining, that being a flat fur, and the outside trimming fluffy.

In Paris, where fashion is an art, the hat and the fur neck piece and muf are selected to suit the style of the rest of the toilet. One does not wear a Napoleon hat with a Moyaen Age dress nor an early Victorian scarf with a Louis XV. marquise gown.

Cecile Sorel, who is considered the very best dressed woman in Paris, adores furs, and loves wide fur scarfs and wears silver fox with one gown, and crown sables with another, and ohinchilla with another toilet. Yes, muffs are still large, but more or less padded toward barrel shapes.

use of it and other furs will be made for trimming cloaks, dresses, etc., as well as for neck piece and muf sets. Ample dolman-like mantles are the newest fur wraps, but the closer fitting cloak will prevail while motoring is so much in favor. Neck pieces for walking costumes are small and the shapes are jaunty "ties" in many cases. For afternoon and carriage toilettes the wide scarf, so soft that it can be drawn closely about the neck, or allowed

HOW TO PRESERVE FURS

Probably you have had your furs stored all summer at a professional furrier's, where they have been kept in a cold storage vault where the temperature registers so low that moths are impossible. The care that furs are given, both in cleaning and storing, is so excellent that the wise woman will consider it a saving instead of an unnecessary expense to have her furs cared for by a reliable furrier. The cost of cleaning them more than equals the saving of wear and tear from moths and dust they would be subject to at home.

Furs when taken out in the fall, especially if the owner is so unwise as to have kept them at home, are apt to have a matted and crushed appearance. One simple method of making the pile stand up is to shape the garment first and then wet the fur with clear cold water and a clean clothes brush, brushing the hair the right way until the fur is smooth. Then leave it to dry thoroughly and when dry beat the fur on the right side with a rattan cane. This will make the pile stand up. Another method of cleaning furs which

is as excellent as it is easy, is to clean them with bran. Fill a dishpan with bran and set it in the oven to warm. Rub the warm bran into the fur again and again until every spot has been gone over several times. When the bran becomes soiled throw it away and replace it. When the furs are clean, brush them well until every particle of the bran has been removed. Hang out of doors for a day or two and the fur will be soft, fluffy and full of life. Cold bran will not do the work, and for this reason the bran must be kept warm all during the process. This method will not injure the lining.

To keep furs of any kind fresh they must not only be cared for frequently during the season. Brush them thoroughly and beat several times with a rattan cane, then air them for twelve hours. This process will rid them of all dust and loose hair. They will have to be cleaned several times during the season. Every time furs are taken out of the closet they should be shaken several times. This will raise the hairs up and make the fur fluffy. There is not much danger of moths

during the winter, but one may get in furs occasionally and for this reason it is well to examine them carefully frequently, for moths or possibly moth eggs.

Mend the furs as soon as a tear appears, for the pelt tears easily when once it has started. To be mended successfully and so that the mend will not show, the fur should be mended on the wrong side. The two sides should be held together and the fur should be carefully pushed down between the two edges so none remains above the seam. It should be sewed together with strong twine or thread, with an over and over stitch, taking up as little of the pelt as possible for a seam. This method takes a good deal of time and makes a lot of work, as the lining and padding must be removed before the wrong side of the fur can be reached, and for this reason some persons prefer using the less thorough method of mending the fur on the right side. This may be done so that the seam will scarcely show if the work is done skillfully and carefully. Draw the two sides of the tear together firmly, taking

small stitches as near to the edges of the tear as it is possible. In sewing the fur, try not to get the hair tangled in the thread, for this will give the fur a mussy and rumpled appearance that will look bad. If the work is carefully done the seam is sure to show.

Keep the lining of the furs clean by sponging away the fur as it appears with a piece of cotton batting dipped in gasoline. All linings can be cleaned in this way without removing them from the fur if they are not too soiled.

When the lining becomes worn select a good quality of gray or white satin for lining, or if compelled to be more economical, select a shade which matches the fur. Rip the old lining out and use it for a pattern, laying it on the new and then cutting it out. Baste the lining in carefully and then sew it in firmly with a simple hemming stitch. If the padding seems to have lost its fluffiness it may also be replaced. If the satin is of light weight an interlining of flannel or flannellette is sometimes inserted in the fur collar or throw to give it body, as well as extra warmth. This interlining is basted to the satin forms and the seams joined.



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